

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

VOLUME XXIII No. 23

EMPRESS, ALTA. THURSDAY, Nov. 14th, 1935

Price: \$2.00 Per Year.

United Church

Sunday services:
Empress:
Sunday School, 2:00 p.m.
Church School, 7:30 p.m.

Rev. A. T. Bell, pastor.

A Coming Event

Monday, November 18, the teachers and officers of the United Church Sunday School are putting on a **Social Evening** for all adult residents of town. High School age and upward. No admission fee. We usually put on a Community Christmas tree and entertainment; and at this social an opportunity will be given to the people to contribute to a fund for that purpose.

John Glambeck, Milo, Dies

Calgary, Nov. 12.—John Glambeck, 73, of Milo, Alta., one of the founders of the organization that led to the United Farmers of Alberta, died in hospital here Monday, following a stroke.

The Armistice Service in the United Church on Sunday evening was well attended. A song service was held previous to the service. An appropriate address on the unfinished work bequeathed the people of today by those who participated in and sacrificed their lives in the Great War, was given by Rev. A. T. Bell, and a vocal solo, "The Trumpeter," was well rendered by W. D. Low. Singing by the choir helped in the enjoyment of the service.



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School Report

Grade V:
Ethel Rauch, 82.9
Dolzie Hammick, 78.6
Elton Leach, 77.4
Benson Calhoun, 72.3
Marjorie Scott, 68.2

Grade IV:
Ethel Rauch, 80.3
Margaret Lyster, 83
Barbara Brunner, 79.8
Bethel McLeod, 75.5
Marie Nickel, 74.8
Shirley Reid, 71.6
Meta Kirchback, 60
Eva Leach, 55
Ralph Scott, 53.8

Grade III:
Charles Stevens, 77.5
Jean Nickel, 65.2

Grade II:
Nawell Russell, 93.8
Gordon Boswell, 85.6
Gordon Hopkins, 80.3
Roy Leach, 55.2
Peter Oswald, 45.2

Grade I—Group A:
Melvin Russell, Geraldine Lush, Lois Shiley, Raymond Gutfriend

Group B:
Ian Campbell, Jean McNeill, Jeanne McRae

Group C:
Alice Rauch, Neil McDowell, Joan McDowell

Phyllis E. Torr, teacher.

Says Technocracy Is Coming

Speaking at Vancouver on November 8, Howard Scott, chief of Technocracy Inc., made the assertion that technocracy was coming when the Government owned 60 p.c. of the debts. He said you could only operate a price system so long as you can continue to create sufficient debt every year to validate the existing debt. "Don't worry about the banker, he's sorry for him," Governments are rapidly becoming the sole creators of debt claims. And when the time comes the price system is gone. As an instance how far this has advanced, he cited Canada with 2 billions in bank deposits, \$11 billion of these are to the government. The ratio is about the same in the U.S. where already the security holdings of many banks are 80 per cent federal government bonds.

He cited among other scientific and machine achievement, in displacement of labor:

The Rotor Lactor milks 50 cows in 12 minutes.
A man with a speed can work one acre in eight days.
Two men with a tractor and a gang of disc plows can work 22 acres per day.

One simple engine at Hall's Gate New York City is capable of doing more work than the entire population of Canada.

A straight line plant is being perfected to build office buildings, factories, churches, schools and homes from raw material to completely finished sections, without the benefit of human hands.

Glass bulbs are now made at the rate of 552 per minute.

W.M.S. Tenth Anniversary

The women of the United Church, Empress, took advantage of Armistice Day, to commemorate the tenth Anniversary of the union of the three Churches, Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist. A pageant showing how the three churches came together, and the contribution in thought and purpose of each was given. The service was beautifully carried out. Part of the service was a thanksgiving. The funds were increased by ten dollars.

The Canadian Girls in Training were affiliated with the Women's Missionary Society. The women are kept in training results for their work, and the purpose of the girls affiliated is that they may be able to take the places now occupied by their seniors when the time comes. Eva was served which brought a very delightful afternoon to a close.

Clay and Salt Topping For Ontario Gravelled Roads

Toronto.—A mixture of clay and common salt is being used in the new formula with which Ontario's Department of High ways is experimenting for the surfacing of gravel roads that is learned. Successful salt high way construction has been reported from New York, Michigan, Vermont, Maryland and other parts of the United States, where it is claimed that the salted roadways provide a hard, smooth, dustless surface at a much lower cost than asphalt or concrete.

The new surfacing is being tested on a few miles of the Schomberg—Alderdale Road, while in Northern Ontario it is also being used to see how it will stand the severe winter in the north. Salt, or calcium chloride, is used in proper proportion to the amount of clay and gravel to keep the surface moist, and this damp clay maintains a uniformly hard surface. It is suggested that these salt roads may eliminate the deep holes and ruts which develop in gravel roads.

Salt is being used rather than calcium chloride because of the difference in cost.

This rate will be doubled. A dozen or so machines would supply the world.

One eleventh of the steel produced in the United States goes into tin cans. Last year the United States used 22 billion tin containers.

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D. Lush, M.L.A., informs us, that he received word on Wednesday morning from Mr. Longman, field crops commissioner, that free freight would be allowed on shipments of feed and fodder from any Alberta point. Not more than six tons would be allowed under this provision to any one person.

Free freight rates on settlers' effects will expire absolutely the end of November.

Re-grassing Experiments Now Being Carried Out

Re-grassing experiments are being undertaken on quite an extensive scale in the Sulivan Lake, Sounding Creek and Tilly East areas, according to a statement made to the *Herald*, by A. E. Palmer, assistant Supt. of the Dominion Experimental Station. Mr. Palmer and H. Chester, Supervisor of Illustration Stations, were in Hanna over the week-end, having come up from the Camford and Hutton districts, where they started field seeding on two experimental areas selected in those localities.

Created wheat grass will be used in most of the tests, as this grass has proved to be more suitable for re-seeding purposes in dry areas than any of the other tame grasses. Some of the wild grasses might be as satisfactory as created wheat grass, but it is difficult to secure seed supplies of the native grasses. Brome, western ryegrass and sweet clover, will also be used to a limited extent, but they are not expected to be as satisfactory as created wheat grass in most of the localities.

Italian Forces Take Makale

Ethiopia witnesses strange scenes. Three Italian armies converge on the strategic city of Makale and take it without a shot in resistance. Gen. Emilio de Bono unfurls the Italian flag on the fortress from which it was lowered on Jan. 22, 1896. Ras Hile Salassa Gugsa, former governor of Makale, who is reported to join the invaders, enters the city at the head of the foreign troops. The retreating Ethiopians fall back to Dessie, whither priests bring them copies of the ark of the covenant from Addis Ababa. With thousands of natives always withdrawn when battle seems imminent, the invaders are puzzled. But Emperor Haile Salassa is

Caucus of Alberta Government Members

A caucus of members of the Alberta Legislature is to be held at Edmonton on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th of this month. The purpose is the laying of the foundation, preparatory measures, for the building of the Social Credit structure.

All Parts Contribute

A distribution of the prize won over the 13-year period in seed grains at Chicago and Toronto according to census divisions of the province, reveals the extent to which all parts of the province have contributed to the magnificent record in this respect. Sixteen of the 17 divisions of the province had some share in building up the province's enviable reputation for the production of high quality grains. Census Division 16, which comprises the Peace River and Grande Prairie districts in the northern part of the province, leads with a total of 155, but division 2, which is in the extreme south of the province, with Lethbridge as chief point, is in second place with a total of 109 prizes, and division No. 3, which includes the irrigated district at Brooks, and goes east to the boundary line at Empress, is a close third with 99. Next in line comes division No. 8, running from Inuitai north to Wetaskiwin and Comox, with 70, and division 10, which is the Vogreville-Lloydminster country, has a total of 61, with Edmonton district next with 53.

The skill of a scientist was required to fire the Big Bertha gun used by Germany during the World War. Curvature of the earth's surface and rotational speed of the earth had to be considered.

wise—He is waiting for the League to win his war for him on the bloodless plains of Geneva.—Chris St. Monitor

St. Mary's Anglican Church

During the prevalence of conditions which preclude visiting outside points, services will be held at Empress as follows:
11:00 a.m., Holy Communion.
7:30 p.m., Evensong and Recreous

Rev. J. S. Parks, Vicar.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of J. F. Rivers, a Dear Father, father-in-law and Grandfather, who passed away, November 11, 1934.

Pleasant be thy rest, Dear one, I
'Tis sweet to breathe thy name;
In life we loved you very dear,
In death we still the same.
—Sadly missed by his son Ray, daughter-in-law and grand-children.

Addis-Ababa

The natives in the north of Ethiopia use timber bush for construction purposes and for fuel. So in a comparatively short time the timber supply around a large centre gives out and the city has to be moved. Addis, Aksum, Gondar and Makale have all been capitals of Ethiopia at one time or another.

King Menelik, however, decided that the country should have a permanent capital. He decided to keep it in the centrally located town of Addis Ababa. And he laid down the only rule that assured it being permanent.

He ordered every native in plant trees as rapidly as he cut them down. As a result the country's metropolis has one of the best forests to be found anywhere.

No Danger

"I hope you are not afraid of microbes," apologized the paying teller as he cashed the stenographer's check with ailed currency.

"Don't worry," said the part young thing. "A microbe couldn't live on my salary."

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THE EMPRESS EXPRESS



Looking Forward

France Accepts League's Economic Sanctions Against Italy

Geneva.—France notified the League of Nations Sunday she has accepted economic sanctions against Italy.

France has joined Great Britain in a drive to isolate Benito Mussolini because he has made war on Ethiopia. Both France and Britain now have announced their readiness to enforce the most powerful sanction—an economic boycott of Italy—by agreeing to buy nothing from the Fascist state and by stopping the exportation to Italy of certain key products, especially those needed in the manufacture of armaments, munitions and implements of war.

Premier Laval telegraphed the French acceptance of economic sanctions by a jury of the kidnapping of John S. Labatt, London brewer, and was immediately sentenced to 15 years in penitentiary by Mr. Justice G. P. McParland.

Ontario provincial police discovered, it was related during the six-day trial, that Bannan was one of the plotters in the Labatt abduction that was carried out in August, 1934. The whisky brewer was held for more than two days for \$150,000 ransom in a Muskoka district summer cottage and was released without payment of any part of the ransom.

Evidence of Michael Cardwell, confederally a member of the kidnapping, linking Bannan with the crime, was the prosecution's principal reason in sending Bannan to Kingston penitentiary.

McCardwell, who has pleaded guilty and is awaiting sentence for the kidnapping, also declared that David Meisner, now serving a 15-year sentence in the Kingston penitentiary, was doing nothing to do with the Labatt abduction. Meisner was sentenced early this year.

Official significance was attached to the closing sentence of the note: "It (the United States) views with sympathetic interest the individual or concerted efforts of all states to preserve peace or to localize and shorten the duration of war."

Canada At League

Seat Given On Governing Body Of International Labor Office

Geneva.—Canada was unanimously elected to the governing body of the International labor office in Geneva, Hugh Wilson, the American expert, delivered it to the league secretary.

Official significance was attached to the closing sentence of the note: "It (the United States) views with sympathetic interest the individual or concerted efforts of all states to preserve peace or to localize and shorten the duration of war."

The government body selected Dr. Riddell as chairman.

The international labor office is closely connected with the League of Nations, but has a parallel organization of its own here, also set up by the peace treaty of 1919. The governing body consists of 12 representatives of member governments. It organizes international conferences with view to agreement on enforcing higher standards of labor.

Will Attend Naval Conference

Rome.—Informed quarters here believed Italy's participation in the naval conference planned for London in December was practically assured. Although no official statement has been issued, it is understood Italy is unlikely to refuse to attend.

A Careful Driver

Edmonton.—Presentation of a watch to Alex Williamson, truck driver, in recognition of his 27,000 miles on the Edmonton-Calgary highway without an accident, was made by directors of the Alberta Motor Association.

Arctic Route

Moscow.—Steam navigation from Europe to the far east by way of the Arctic ocean has been put on a practical basis, Otto Schmidt, head of the northern sea route department, reported to Joseph Stalin.

Britain Invites Negotiations To A Naval Parley At London December 2nd

London.—Great Britain formally invited the United States, Japan, France and Italy to a naval conference at London.

The government set the date for December 2, and followed up the invitations with an announcement in common by Sir Robert B. Knox-Moncrieff, first lord of the admiralty, that the purpose of the conference would be to obtain an agreement replacing treaties expiring in 1936.

These are the Washington and London naval limitation pacts.

Paris, official said, France would accept the invitation. Naval minister François Pietri, it was expected, would join the British in asking qualitative instead of global

(tonnage) restriction of fleets, which Japan has sought.

In Washington the state department announced the United States had accepted the invitation also.

In Tokyo, vernacular newspapers quoted anonymous naval officials as saying the attitude of the United States on parity promises little hope of success for the conference, although a foreign office spokesman said the government was for tangible results.

The government expected immediate acceptance of the invitation and designation of the various ambassadors here as chief delegates, assisted by technical experts, to lay the groundwork for the conference. 2122

Italy Withdraws Troops

Gesture Of Good Will Is Made Towards Britain

Rome.—Italy made a definite gesture of good will toward Great Britain by ordering the withdrawal of one division of soldiers from Libya but at the same time a spokesman asserted settlement of the Ethiopian war would be a result "as long as the mechanized machine works at Geneva."

Discussing the removal of the troops, which have been concentrated on the border of Egypt, a fact Britain regarded as a threat, the spokesman said: "Our actions have been taken on our own initiative. Italy hopes the move will be interpreted as a friendly gesture."

The steamer Sannio, capable of carrying 2,000 troops, sailed from Naples for Libya under orders to be ready to take off contingents of the Metuaro division.

A government spokesman said Mussolini's gesture in Libya represents "a major contribution" to the solution of the problem of peace, not only in Europe but also in East Africa.

The matter, of course, does not dispute the Italian-Ethiopian dispute. But in informed quarters belief was expressed that it lays a foundation for a solution, impossible so long as tension existed between Italy and Britain.

Mussolini started a drive against sanctions in his campaign to legalize Italian Ethiopian conquests. War forces on two fronts gave him comforted facts with which to confront the League of Nations. Big and rich Tigre province of Ethiopia, taken by General Emilio De Bono and his troops, has been formally annexed.

Important Measures

Alberta Premier To Take Steps To Relieve Hardships In Province

Edmonton.—Forecasting important measures to relieve farm debt burdens and hardship in Alberta, Premier Albertabert warned that no one need think that all he had to do was to sit back and wait for basic dividends to come.

At an official luncheon tendered the new Social Credit government by the city of Edmonton, Premier Albertabert said: "You will shortly hear of a way that farmers can get out from under their heavy mortgage load."

The premier pleaded for sympathy and co-operation and promised that not a single step would be taken by the government without the best expert advice.

To Run For Parliament

Ramsay MacDonald Will Be Candidate For Re-Election

London.—J. Ramsay MacDonald, lord president of the council, will again run for parliament in Scotland, it was announced. This ended rumors the former prime minister would soon accept a peerage, would run in another seat. Ramsay is regarded as a Labor stronghold, but Mr. MacDonald retained it by a majority of almost 1,000 in 1931, shortly after the defeat of a national government and suffered expulsion from the Labor party.

LONDON'S NEW LORD MAYOR



Our picture shows Sir Percy Vincent, the new Lord Mayor of London, right, after the service at St. Lawrence Jewry Church, with Sir Stephen Killick, the retiring Lord Mayor.

ARTHUR HENDERSON



Noted British labor leader and president of the world disarmament conference, who died Sunday, Oct. 19, the 72-year-old British statesman won the Nobel peace prize in 1934.

Export Of War Materials

Large Proportion From United States Going To Italy

Washington.—Substantial gains in United States exports of materials useful for war, such as large proportions of iron and steel, have been going to Italy, were shown by department of commerce figures comparing September and August trade.

Movements of actual guns and ammunition, however, continued small and the figures showed no purchases in that category by Italy. Cotton linters, useful for explosives, totalled 9,269,000 pounds in September against 7,631,000 pounds in August. Italy took 756,731 pounds of the September total.

Iron and steel scrap metal shipments moved up from 338,058 tons in August to 370,496 tons in September, of which Italy took 40,432 tons. Total copper ingot shipments dropped from 56,805,000 pounds to 34,661,000 pounds in August. Italy took 5,682,000 pounds of the September exports.

Search For Meteor

Excavation Work Carried On In Manitoba District

Fortier, Man.—A crew of men went to excavate what is believed to be a meteorite that thundered out of the skies during a severe electrical storm Oct. 15.

Residents of this district, 35 miles west of Winnipeg, declared a "roaring noise" was heard during the night. The next day a hole 12 inches in diameter was found within 40 feet of the home of Cornelius Giebrecht and within 70 feet of the general store of A. B. Manning.

The noise was first believed to have been lightning striking the ground. Later the belief was expressed it might have been a meteor. No indication of the meteor has yet been uncovered but excavation work is under way at the scene.

Excavation work is under direction of Prof. V. W. Jackson, of the University of Manitoba.

Increased National Defence Is Stressed By Premier Baldwin

Wins Nobel Prize

Award In Medicine Goes To German Professor

Stockholm, Sweden.—The Nobel prize in medicine was awarded to the German professor, Hans Spemann, a doctor of zoology in the University of Freiburg.

The award carries with it 150,000 kroner—about \$42,000.

Dr. Spemann was awarded the prize for his discoveries in connection with embryonic evolution.

Professor Spemann's achievements have been mainly in the domain of experimental biology and he has conducted notable researches.

As established, among other things, that frogs' eggs can be brought to full development by means of mechanical and chemical stimuli, leading to prove that each egg contains the essentials for a complete organism, even without fecundation.

Heavy Taxation

Heart Claims Nearly Ninety Per Cent Of Income Goes To State

Hollywood, Calif.—William Randolph Hearst, in a letter to the Hollywood editors of Variety, declared that high California taxes have compelled him to close his places in this state and live almost entirely in New York.

Focusing upon the recently enacted California income tax, the publisher expressed fear a large number of people "with considerable incomes" are planning to reside elsewhere, and forewent an opportunity for development of the motion picture industry in California with easier taxes.

"The California income tax goes to 15 per cent," the letter said. "Add to this the federal income taxes and the New York taxes, plus many other taxes, and I find that over 80 per cent of my income will go in taxes—in fact it may be nearer 90 per cent."

Cost Of War

Italy Is Paying Heavily For Operations In Ethiopia

Geneva.—Statistics of the Bank of International settlements sent to the League of Nations indicated the cost to Italy of the Ethiopian war.

The figures showed during the first 10 days of October the bank of Italy lost 206,000,000 lire in gold. Experts estimated that this figure is taken on an average, about 453,000,000 lire, or over 10 per cent of the Italian gold reserve at the end of September, has been withdrawn in the past three weeks.

Burglars Caught

Winnipeg.—A South Winnipeg constable proved a jinx to burglars.

At two a.m., two men who had forced a door were found in the store of a constable. The men were arrested. At four a.m., police caught two more burglars busy packing up stolen goods.

Dominion-Provincial Conference To Be Called At Early Date

Ottawa.—Assembly of a Dominion-provincial conference at an early date, reduction in the size of the Dominion cabinet by merger of departments and adoption of the British system of appointing parliamentary under-secretaries to assist cabinet ministers were three announcements made by Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

As soon as the new cabinet had been sworn in, Mr. King issued a statement explaining his views on these matters.

Prime Minister King intimated that after the government was sworn in cabinet could immediately discuss preliminary plans with respect to shoring up the Dominion provincial conference, constitution of the national unemployment commission and matters relating to trade with Great Britain, United States and Japan.

Finance Minister Dunning will have in addition to provincial financing, the question of heavy funding operations to deal with. Many administrative changes will result from the merger of departments which involve the disappearance of three portfolios. Transportation will be gathered into one jurisdiction with the merger of railways and mail departments. The interior department will be merged with immigration and colonization, and the office of solicitor-general disappears completely with the duties of that minister taken over by the minister of justice.

All these changes will require legislative action and numerous staff and office adjustments. Considerable reorganization will be required also to bring about proposed adoption of the English system of parliamentary secretaries to the ministers of major departments. The House of Commons will be chosen in the same manner as ministers are selected, to act as assistants to the ministers of departments. They will be on full time with salaries, and will not attending meetings of the government, thus empowering them to speak for their departments in the House of Commons, thus relieving the ministers of a burden which, in some instances, has proven heavy.

Strides Made By Medical Science

Dr. Mayo Predicts Cure For Insanity Will Be Developed

Strides made by medical science in treating thyroid deficiency and performing thyroid operations were explained to the assembly of the Interstate Postgraduate Medical Association of North America by Dr. Charles H. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., retiring president of the organization.

Dr. Mayo drew a comparison of the old method of treating goitre merely by the external application of iodine to present highly-developed surgical methods. He declared, thyroid operations are made with a minimum of danger because of the discovery of treatment of the gland to remedy the deficiency and build up the patient.

Dr. Mayo predicted within five years a cure for insanity would be developed. He told the physicians he expected to see insanity patients restored by an injection which would act on the brain in a manner similar to the action of the cure for thyroid deficiency.

"Thus far," said Dr. Mayo, "we have not come a very long way from the medieval treatment of insanity, but the future, I am sure, holds promise of another kind."

"I am sure that we now have a drug which will change the blood circulation of the brain and will prove especially effective in the case of young persons suffering from dementia praecox."

"I have myself seen patients who had been confined to a hospital for periods of more than seven years after injection with this substance. Almost instantly, their eyes became bright, their mental faculties returned, they became aware of their surroundings; they left the hospital."

"But within three weeks," Dr. Mayo said, "the effects of the drug had disappeared and they were back again at the institution."

The Rochester physician said he believed the cure eventually would be made permanent. He refused to name the drug, explaining the experimentation still is in progress, and that it has not yet reached a point where a definite report can be made.

Sanitary Crusade

Mahatma Gandhi Overcomes Prejudice In India

In his sanitary crusade which Mahatma Gandhi abandoned politics to organize, he is meeting with encouraging success. He has turned his warriors into an army of scavengers and so dealt a deadly blow to caste and pride. Men and women who would not have allowed scavengers to pass within 50 yards of them are actually going about with brooms, brushes, buckets and disinfectants. The villagers are ashamed of the person of education and refinement from comfortable homes sweeping roads, collecting the rubbish and doing all sorts of menial work in the movement to lift up the Indian countryside.

Stamps Of Abyssinia

Various Animals Used To Identify The Denominations

Abyssinia first issued stamps, 1894. The design being a portrait of Emperor Menelik II, and the Lion of Judah. King Solomon's throne was depicted on the next series of stamps together with a portrait of Menelik in a native costume.

There followed what is called the wild animals set. On the lowest value was shown an antelope, a giraffe was the design of the second value, rhinoceros, elephant, ostriches, water buffalo, and lions were depicted on other values.

On the issue now on sale are depicted portraits of the various rulers of Ethiopia, and the statue of Menelik II. mounted on a rearing horse.

Use Tail Lights

Persons walking at night on the highway through the hills between Adelaide, Australia, and Grouse, some distance from the city, are being supplied with red tail-lights which they hold behind them as a signal to approaching cars. Candles have been reduced to a minimum.

Crested Wheat Grass Seed

The past season has been favorable for grass seed crops in the prairie provinces. It is expected that 100,000 pounds of crested wheat grass seed will be available in Alberta which will go a long way towards supplying seed for farmers and ranchers who are renewing their pastures.

MacDougal—Did you say anything to cheer up Randy McPherson after his operation?

MacFavish—Yes. I told him he might not live to pay for it.

BRITISH STEAMERS HAVE HARD TIME DURING HURRICANE



Plowing her way through mountainous seas the "Cote d'Argent", above, Channel steamer plying between Calais and Dover, shown as she passed the entrance to Dover Harbour, but unable to get inside because of the terrific wind and storm. She travelled almost to Folkestone before she could turn and safely come back to Dover. This gale was one of the worst experienced in years and several ships foundered in the Channel.

Rhubarb For Winter

How To Grow Pie Plant During The Winter Season

Fresh, crisp, pink rhubarb can be had during the winter months if the plants are made now to provide roots for forcing. The root system of this plant is a storehouse in which the necessary food has been stored and when given the required check and rest period, will produce an abundance of leaf stalks.

First arrange for crowns that have been in a plantation for at least two years or until they are well developed. Crowns that are over four years in a plantation do not force as well as those of the younger plants. In late October or early November, just before the ground freezes up, the roots should be dug, allowing a good ball of earth to adhere. Leave them on the surface of the ground without protection until they become frozen through. Sub-zero freezing, however, is not recommended. Four or six crowns of fair size will, as a rule, produce enough rhubarb for a family of three or four.

The crowns or roots being given the required period of dormancy are then brought into a dark cellar, where the temperature can be maintained at 50 degrees placed on the cellar floor and covered with soil, cinders or sand. The soil, sand or cinders hold the moisture around the roots. Another very good way is to place one large crown in a bushel hamper or box, packing soil around it to hold the moisture. Where several roots or crowns are to be used they can each be placed in a hamper or box. This method is very convenient for handling, where small numbers of roots are to be forced. In commercial forcing, the roots are placed in closely together as possible, on the forcing house floor or under greenhouse benches, and soil and cinders placed around them. Water is applied when required.

To give continuity of harvest the roots or crowns should be brought into the forcing cellar at intervals of two weeks apart. It usually requires around three weeks to a month for the crop to be ready for pulling. If the roots are to be used for planting out again in the following spring, it is unwise to remove more than five pullings. After the fifth pulling the crowns should be put outside and allowed to freeze up again.

For forcing purposes it is unwise to use poor quality water, although some growers use seedlings. To obtain an even and uniform product, Ruby, MacDonald or Victoria will be found most successful, but where large stalked rhubarb is desired the Sutton variety will be found very useful.

Deadly Jazz

Elephant In South Africa Succumbs To Typhoid

Jazz may be adopted as the best method to lay elephants in South Africa following the execution of a young elephant. It usually requires around three weeks to a month for the crop to be ready for pulling. If the roots are to be used for planting out again in the following spring, it is unwise to remove more than five pullings. After the fifth pulling the crowns should be put outside and allowed to freeze up again.

Horses may be banned from London streets.

Shoe Industry Busy

Production Of Leather Footwear In Canada Is High

In these days when much is being said about lost trade and unemployment it is interesting to learn from figures supplied by the trade itself that the production of leather footwear in Canada in the first half of the present year is the largest for any similar period in the history of the Canadian industry. The closest approach to the current figure was made in 1928, which was the year of peak production of boots and shoes in the Dominion. The Canadian leather footwear industry supplies most of the home market, but there are moderate imports, mainly from the United States and the United Kingdom. The Canadian industry also exports boots and shoes in limited quantities, the largest market being Great Britain. In the twelvemonth ended with June, both imports and exports of boots and shoes showed increase in value.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Punishment Is Severe

In the United States to-day a house or other structure is willingly set on fire—for insurance, excitement or revenge—on an average of once every 105 minutes, despite the fact that arson fires are usually easy to detect and the punishment is severe. In six states conviction calls for the death penalty and, in 14 others, it results in either life imprisonment or a 20-year sentence.

The ancient Circus Maximus in Rome, Italy, may be restored and again become the greatest stadium in Europe, with seats for 300,000.

Man Sacrifices Sight

Medical Science Gains Valuable Information On Eye Disease

A white man's sacrifice may aid the sight of Indians.

The white man was Clarence Brown, 50-year-old Indian from Iowa City, who risked and lost the sight of his one good eye that medical science might gain valuable new information of trachoma, a dangerous disease. Brown, pronounced by physicians incurably ill from a malignant disease, entered the U.S. Indian hospital at Fort Apache, Ariz., last spring and permitted physicians to implant and remove the virus of trachoma in his remaining eye.

The American journal of ophthalmology reports the experiment. Six weeks after the virus was implanted in Brown's eye he became totally blind, proving, the report said, trachoma is a communicable disease. The experiment proved also the virus is so small it can pass through a filter which would halt ordinary germs.

Still Carries Passengers

The packet schooner Crocus, said to be the only sailing vessel on the Atlantic still carrying passengers, cleared from New Bedford, Mass., recently for the Cape Verde Islands, 3,000 miles and at least a month away. On board were 25 persons and a small crew. The crew will be a passenger only long enough to provide a lift for the meals she will furnish later on the voyage.

A New York dog cleaner claims to be able to treat rugs so they look like new. "We had a hundred who could do that with a shirt."

Growing Egyptian Wheat

Using Seed Supposed To Have Come From An Eastern Turkey

A Texas farm hidden unobtrusively away south of Carmangay, Alberta, is attracting attention from farmers because of an unusual and unique experiment which is slowly reaching success. This experiment is the growing of Egyptian wheat. For 12 years experiments have been made with the seed, supposed to have been grown from wheat taken from the tomb of an Egyptian king. It is a bearded wheat that grows rarely, its main interest being in its feed qualities.

William Peacock, a farmer there, made the first tests and at last received some recognition for his work before his death. Planting the wheat at first in a small grain plot, he harvested it by hand. For three years he carried on this process until he had collected enough seed to start extensive sowing. Finally his labor bore fruit, and he sold some of his seed at \$15.00 a bushel and used the remainder for fattening hogs.

Peacock died, however, before his dream of having the wheat recognized as of real value came true. But the executor of the estate can continue his work. Egyptian wheat, being grown every year, grain buyers have noticed that the quality of the wheat is steadily improving. The kernels are becoming harder, and each yield became heavier.

Last year a carload was harvested and forwarded to the elevator. It graded No. 2 C.W. White Spring and sold to millers for mixing purposes.

Westerners Good Sailors

Youths Are As Efficient As Those From Either Coast

"It is not unusual that the prairie youths should be interested in sailing and they make very fine sailors—just as good as any who have lived their lives in coast cities."

This was the comment of Commander Harold E. Grant, Ottawa, B. C., at the annual meeting of the Regina to inspect the Regina hall of the R.C.N.V. under Commander A. C. Ellison.

The naval reserve was the counterpart of the non-permanent militia, insofar as the navy was concerned, Commander Grant said. The object was to train men who are keen of the sea in the discipline, the routine and the various branches of naval work.

Many now in the R.C.N.V. had come up from the Sea Scouts and in his experience, he found that the men in the reserve from inland cities made every bit as good sailors as those who had lived in seaport towns all their lives.

Bound Man Uses Phone

Knocked Down And Tied Up, Tongue To Dial

Dial phone operation with the tongue is the rare occurrence reported from Cleveland when the president of a brewing company had a difficult time notifying police he had been held up. He was bound hand and foot by two men who took \$500 from his office safe, the wretched to a telephone, knocked the receiver off the hook and began to dial with his tongue. "First he dialed '0' to get operator. 'Tell police there's a hold-up here,'" said Centanni. "Call the police department," the operator replied. "I can't," said the president. "I'm tied up." The operator then agreed to get police on the wire but she put the police on another line which Centanni could not reach. So he started to dial again with his tongue. That time he got "long distance." He was able to make the long distance operator understand his plight, and proper connection to the police department were completed.

Ex-Soldiers Turn Gardeners

Toil Underground To Supply English Markets With Delicacy

More than 1,000 pounds of mushrooms have been sent to market every day in the last 12 months by 37 ex-soldiers who grow the fungus underground in an abandoned stone quarry at Inceford-on-Avon, England. Every one of the farm's 48 acres is 90 feet below the ground, with meadows and grazing cattle overhead. On every side is a network of caves mushrooms grow in beds set in rows having a total length of miles. Electric fans help to circulate the air. Although it is completely dark in the caves, a full moon causes the mushrooms to sprout up through the floor, the growers declare. The ex-soldiers' farms occupy all the caves in the district and the men are searching for more.

Construction of London's television station has been started.

New Teaching Methods

Little Tot's Are Learning To Use The Typewriter

Reading, "filing and rhythmic, those "three T's" sentimentally associated in the minds of older generations with school days, are now undergoing an alphabetical change. At least this is true out in the Berkeley school system, where typewriting has now become established in the curriculum of the pupils in the second through the sixth grades.

It is maintained that use of the typewriter develops self-confidence in the little tots. It is a good medium for teaching punctuation and composition. It spurs an interest in spelling and reading. The little folks are allowed to operate the machines by the "hunt and peck" method, older ones are taught the touch system.

The typewriter, like the automobile, has come to stay. Obviously the child might as well learn its use at an early age, gaining the mastery of one thing at a time.

But will its advent in the schools also mark the end of those hours painstakingly devoted to practice of the penmanship? The spelling penitentiary, to the achievement of a clear, legible "hand"? The Spencerian penmanship, with its enrolling autograph books of a half-century ago with birds and flowers and scrolls is fast disappearing, going the way of the old round slate which teacher used to rule for newcomers of a crisp fall morning before the school-room stove, a task which even to-day can send a shudder along the spine as memory recalls that screech of metal on slate, not quite like any other sound in the world—Detroit Free Press.

High Blood Pressure

Now Said To Be Yielding To Surgical Operations

High blood pressure, one of the greatest afflictions of the modern tempo of modern life, apparently is yielding to the surgeon's scalpel.

Speaking before one of the closing days of the annual meeting of the Interstate Post-graduate Medical Association, Dr. George Crile said that deslateralization operations performed on 12 of his patients for the relief of malignant hypertension, or high blood pressure, had obtained remarkably favorable results.

His technique in treating such cases surgically consists in clipping some of the sympathetic nerves which cause malignant hypertension is manufactured in the sympathetic nerve system leading to the thyroid of adrenal glands rather than in the glands themselves.

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Unexpected Journey

London Woman Travels To Glasgow On Express Train

A London woman is believed to have made the most economical long-distance railway trip ever recorded. She set out on a journey of 463 miles, from London to Glasgow and back, at a cost of one penny. But it was against her will.

At Euston station the woman bought a penny platform ticket in order to see a friend off on the Royal Scot express. She sat in the train with her friend waiting for the departure whistle. Apparently so engrossed in conversation was she that she did not know the train was starting until she suddenly realized that it was moving out of the station. Officials on the platform saw her run to the window, and then look despairingly as the train gathered speed out of the station. But it was too late. The Royal Scot does not stop between London and Glasgow, 463 miles apart.

"Have you a good biography?" said the clerk in the last 12 months by 37 ex-soldiers who grow the fungus underground in an abandoned stone quarry at Inceford-on-Avon, England. Every one of the farm's 48 acres is 90 feet below the ground, with meadows and grazing cattle overhead. On every side is a network of caves mushrooms grow in beds set in rows having a total length of miles. Electric fans help to circulate the air. Although it is completely dark in the caves, a full moon causes the mushrooms to sprout up through the floor, the growers declare. The ex-soldiers' farms occupy all the caves in the district and the men are searching for more.

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Cold Winter Predictions Analyzed By Experts Who Make Study Of Weather

Will the coming winter be colder or will it be warmer than the average of winters?

A study of winter temperatures beginning with that of 1859, and covering New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, does not afford an answer to the question. It presents an interesting fact, however—namely, that the average of the first twenty years of the period is nearly three degrees lower than that of the last twenty years, 32.6 degrees in comparison with 30.2 degrees. One cannot base a conclusion from this instance, but it is in line with broader and more extensive observations. It offers no clue to the winter we may expect in the winter now ahead. Forecasts in the case are uncertain of verification, writes Jacques W. Redway in New York Sun.

Popular traditions offer a warm summer with a cold winter to follow. Sometimes it happens that way, it is true, but if the mean temperature of the year is below the average both summer and winter usually are cold—and that, too, has exceptions.

Where there are no movements and neither cloud nor dust to intercept the sun's rays the temperature will be cold, but the number of daylight hours and the altitude of the sun above the horizon. Our winters would be cold for two causes—namely, the lack of clouds and the low altitude of the sun, whose rays lose much of their effect as they fall slant upon the earth.

But other factors are to be considered. The air is ever in motion and cold waves from arctic regions sweep southward in the winter. When more than the average number visit our winter temperature may fall below the average. Cold waves are of short duration, however, and a cold winter from that cause is rarely much below the average.

A cold year is another matter. It is a steady and progressive lowering of temperature over a great part of the earth. In 100 years of record in New York City, including fifty years of Weather Bureau records, there have been six years in which the winter temperatures have been below the average. The coldest of record, 27.5 degrees, occurred in 1853-54, when the mean temperature was nearly five degrees below the normal winter temperature. It was also a record cold winter in Philadelphia, the mean being less than that of New York City.

The winter of 1855—and also the year—was also very cold, and a reason therefor was discovered. In Krakatoa, a volcano in Sumatra, the Straits, belched several hundred million tons of dust into the upper air. The resulting haze was so dense that ships were shrouded in mists of brown and blood red when at the horizon. The dust blanket was so dense that it intercepted a measurable degree of the sun's heat. It was also a record continued for more than a year. There was no question about the character of the dust. Examination of the expert microscopists. It was found to consist of lava blasted into fine dust by the volcanic explosion; shot twenty miles into the upper air, spread into a broad belt that girdled the earth. Dust below cloud height is quickly brought to earth by rain or by snow, above cloud height it falls by its own gravity and falls so slowly that the rate is hardly measurable.

The study of the dust blanket of Krakatoa has made plain the cause of other severely cold years, both winter and summer. The "dry fog" in 1857, described by a writer as "Franklin; and that of the summer year of 1816, which required a chapter of explanation. The "dry fog" of "History of Vermont," was a volcanic dust blanket.

Will our coming winter be cold? In accordance with popular tradition it should follow a summer that has been rather warm. It may be cold—and it may not be. The five winters preceding that of 1853-54 were all warm, one being a fraction of the average above normal temperature. Last winter was considerably cooler than the average of twenty years. To anticipate a cold winter would not be unreasonable, but a winter forecast would be a very reasonable. There has not been a volcanic eruption of the kind that shoots dust clouds into the air, and there is nothing to show that the earth has been radiating more heat than it has received. When March 22, 1896, comes, we may see the weather bureau say that passed by parliament, there is no record of any such action having been taken with in the past 200 years.

Seigniors To Lose Rights

Quebec Municipalities May Be Permitted To Purchase Certain Titles. Seigniorial rights—last vestige of the ancient feudal system on this continent—are fast disappearing from Quebec with the appointment by the Quebec government of a rights purchasing commission under the Seigniorial Rights Abolition Act.

Introduced during the 17th century when eastern Canada was New France, seigniorial rights were granted to certain settlers as a colonization measure, entitling them to collect dues from farmers who took up and on their estates. In return, the seignior agreed to use all his efforts to encourage settlement and clearing of the land. The farmers gathered on the seignior's farms on a certain day each year to pay their dues, known as cens et rentes.

The new French regime 225 seigniors were designated, of which 190 still exist. Three hundred years ago the seignior would accept a few cents in cash and the remainder of the dues in farm products such as wheat, fowl and vegetables. The present-day seignior, however, demands the entire sum in cash, and the habitant often finds it difficult to pay. Numerous complaints have led the government to take steps to abolish the feudal system.

The project the commission is studying is one by which the various rural municipalities would be permitted to buy out all seigniorial rights from the seigniors, spreading the instalments over a period of 20 or more years.

Feeding Harvest Hands

Typical Country Experience When The Threshing Crew Come To Dinner. Not long ago a Kansas girl said she had never seen harvest hands sit down to eat. It is too bad that anyone should miss this typical country experience, but, after all, unless you have cooked the dinner and had it out all the while, the occasion would be missing. You should get up early in the morning and bake four loaves, two apple and two plain, while the men are milking. After breakfast you peel a dishpan of potatoes, chop up two heads of cabbage, and prepare the other vegetables in like amount, all the time fluttering to the stove to stick a fork in the roast and wondering if you put it on early enough.

You bring out all the extra table linen, and take two table cloths to cover, you make tea or coffee and, at odd hours men prefer the former—sit up a gallon of gravy, and hope you'll be ready when they quit, and then they come talking loudly and laughing and joking as they take the wash pan and four clean towels to the well to wash up. And if you can see them come, dirty and dusty and shedding chaff, and still feel friendly, you have the true spirit of hospitality. But if you are grumpy and resentful of their presence and grudging of your work, the pleasure of feeding a threshing crew is something you will never know. First Hills Peggy, in Cottonwood Falls Leader.

Many Will Agree

Somerset Maugham Dislikes Getting Up In The Morning. "I forget who it was," writes Somerset Maugham, "that recommended me for their souls' good to do each day two things they disliked; it was a line described by a writer as 'Franklin; and that of the summer year of 1816, which required a chapter of explanation. The 'dry fog' of 'History of Vermont,' was a volcanic dust blanket.

Will our coming winter be cold? In accordance with popular tradition it should follow a summer that has been rather warm. It may be cold—and it may not be. The five winters preceding that of 1853-54 were all warm, one being a fraction of the average above normal temperature. Last winter was considerably cooler than the average of twenty years. To anticipate a cold winter would not be unreasonable, but a winter forecast would be a very reasonable. There has not been a volcanic eruption of the kind that shoots dust clouds into the air, and there is nothing to show that the earth has been radiating more heat than it has received. When March 22, 1896, comes, we may see the weather bureau say that passed by parliament, there is no record of any such action having been taken with in the past 200 years.

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Nazis Busy With Uniforms

Warehouse And Business Block Financed By Nazi Party Funds. A vast official "arsenal," covering two city blocks, for storing Nazi uniforms and accoutrements, is being completed at Munich.

Keeping the Nazi in regulation brown uniform—with its "dagger of honor" swinging at its side—has now become a major industry in the third Reich.

The new business remains firmly in party hands. The huge warehouse and business block is financed entirely by Nazi party funds.

Prices of all pieces of uniform are dictated by party chiefs and profits go into the party treasury.

The new buildings, officially entitled "The National Ordnance Department," are four storeys high, built of steel and cement and include a garage for 50 high-power trucks. Business is brisk as each Nazi party branch—storm troops, Black Guards, party officers and Hitler Youth, et al.—has his own individual paraphernalia. They are all minutely prescribed by the party ordinance chief, down to the size and shape of test-stakes, which are made of metal. A full Nazi uniform, cheapest quality, including cap, boots, canteen, etc., can be obtained for about \$25.

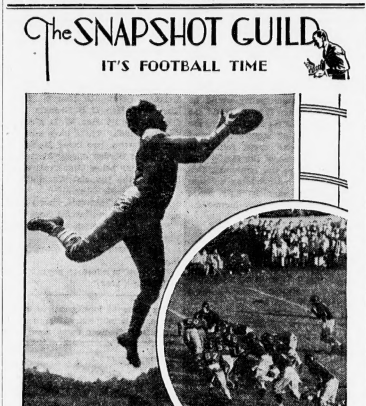
Wireless direction finders for ships are being installed along the South African coast.

Taken Of Goodwill

Winning Receives Quarter Ton Of Raisins From Australia. A quarter of a ton of raisins was presented to the city of Winnipeg recently. The presentation was made to Mayor John Queen by L. R. MacGregor, Australian trade commissioner in Canada, as the mayor appeared at a local Australian exhibition. The raisins are to be distributed among the public institutions of the city, among those on relief, or among the poor, Mr. MacGregor said. The gift was being made as a mark of appreciation of Canadian goodwill towards Australia.

The Value Of Paper. Few People Realize What It Means To The World. Arthur Pond in Atlantic Monthly says lacking paper, history would be almost a blank; geography still a blank; poetry a harp's song by the fireside; trade a matter of simple utter under rule of thumb. Each generation, instructed only by the word of mouth by elders schooled through crude experience, would have had to repeat in its own time, the errors of its forefathers, and all human knowledge would have been in the mercy of precarious memory.

Fifteen girls students of India recently toured Europe.



Enlargements of long distance shots will often bring out the "action" detail of a football play (left). A shot from the side lines (right).

Hold that line! Hold that line! Yes, football season is with us. The excited yellings, the ruckus and joyous celebrations by supporters of the winning team. What a paradise for the snapshot shooter! He who goes to the game without his camera is missing a golden opportunity. In the game, the crowds in the grandstands and informal shots of his champions and friends will furnish him many hours of pleasure year after year as he looks back through his snapshot album.

There are countless opportunities for interesting, story-telling pictures at football games. All you have to do is use a little imagination. When you are blocked in the traffic and ready to get the girl friend, "Go look at that line-up of cars and the crowd at the game," don't stop with that—take a snapshot. Don't be satisfied with stepping out of the car and just snapping a street line of cars. Stand on the bumper and shoot down on the traffic and crowds. The re-

sults will be much more pleasing than the ordinary conventional view. The period before the start of the game offers further opportunities for interesting pictures. You can take a picture from the top of the grandstand steps showing the crowd coming up the steps to their seats. A shutter speed of 1/30 of a second will stop the motion of the people as they walk directly toward your camera.

Stand on your seat and take a full view picture of the crowds in the grandstand and as you do this you may see some of your friends seated nearby. Attract their attention and as they wave with a "cheer, Hey, Bull," you can snap another interesting, story-telling picture. Even a "blind" shot over your shoulder, or a picture taken from the back of the crowd, will be a most interesting result.

See to-day that your camera is ready for action, load it with film and to get the game determined to get the kind of pictures you will be proud to show your friends.

JOHN VAN GULDER.

Increasing The Use Of Agricultural Products In The Automotive Industry

Ninety-three million honey bees are on the pay roll of one of the largest makers of American automobiles—93,000,000 huzzing honey bees turning out beeswax, which is used for various purposes in the automobile industry.

Besides, writes Malcolm McDowell in the Chicago Daily News, the same motor maker employs 800,000 sheep, 87,000 goats, 10,000 cattle and 20,000 hogs, which contribute raw materials available in his factories.

When to all these industrialized creatures are added 112,000,000 feet of lumber, 2,400,000 pounds of linseed oil, 500,000 bushels of corn, 341,000 pounds of castor oil, 2,500,000 pounds of tannins, 69,000,000 pounds of cotton, 1,800,000 pounds of soybeans, 2,000,000 pounds of turpentine and 728,000 gallons of tung oil you get some idea of what American farms supply, in one year, for just one make of automobiles and that without considering the agricultural products of like nature and other automobile manufacturers use annually.

Increasing the use of agricultural products in the automotive industry is one of the major purposes on the program of the Farm Chemurgic Council, an organization for the purpose of the research section of the Council is being carried on to develop new sources of raw material to be contributed by farmers and which are available in the automotive industry.

It follows, says chemists, that if bee hives are supplying material for the automobile makers, they can do the same for other industries. Consequently, it is safe to venture the prediction that the busy bee will escape the scientific curiosity of the research chemists, seeing that 93,000,000 bees are now working for one auto concern.

Plans already have been made by the Farm Chemurgic Council with the American Honey Institute of Madison, Wis. The Institute has been carrying out an extensive and informative data concerning bees and their products. The following is a list of the material supplied by the American Honey Institute.

Besides its general and long-time use as human food, honey, industrially, is utilized in many products. It may be found in the centre of golf balls; it is a medium for curing tobacco pipes; it is an antiseptic in certain types of cosmetics; gums and resins are dissolved in honey to enhance their beauty; it is an important ingredient in tooth paste; it is used as a polish for kid shoes; it enters into a water-proofing for leather and is available for many other industrial purposes. There are numerous uses in the arts and trades and it is made of honey by the bees. Eight to ten pounds of honey are consumed by the beekeeper to produce a single pound of beeswax.

The sweet sought by bees in flowers is not honey; it is similar to honey, but it is called nectar. Honey is the nectar of flowers; evaporated and modified by the bees. Actual weightings have shown that it takes 20,000 bees to bring to the hive one pound of nectar, which will make about a quarter of a pound of honey. So it would require the full time of 80,000 bees to bring in enough nectar to make a pound of honey and 80,000 more bees must turn themselves into ventilators by buzzing their wings inside the hive to produce the air currents to evaporate the nectar. Thus 160,000 bees must be made to work to store up a pound of honey in their hive. Small wonder, then, that the automobile maker must pay \$3,000,000 bees on his pay roll.

Industrial chemists do not believe that honey and its main by-product, beeswax, ever will enter largely into the industries; they have regarded bee hives as the special responsibility of the beekeepers and are, therefore, when they check up the thousands of surprising discoveries made in the research laboratories by chemists investigating the industrial possibilities of corn, artichokes, potatoes, hemp, eggs, fruits, weeds, and other farm products they believe that honey, chemically known as a monosaccharide and which is much the same sugar that is found in most fruits offers a promising field for industrial research.

It contains, besides levulose, said to be the sweetest of sugars, and hexose—elemental sugars such as iron, lime, sodium, magnesium, and phosphoric acid.

It would not be surprising if the

chemical investigator would discover in honey a medicine as yet of unknown properties, productive of wonderful results.

That the bee will be subjected to a most exhaustive investigation in the laboratory is a research chemist seems to be certain. The fact findings of the investigator may lead to a much greater appreciation of its importance in the industrial and economic fields than now is apparent.

Thought Pictures

Use Scientific Instruments To Show Thoughts On A Screen

The latest triumph of scientific electricity is the taking of film pictures of a man's thoughts. The experiment was carried out at the Moscow Institute of the Brain. It has been known for some time that the brain in the process of thinking, generates minute electrical currents. Several preliminary experiments were, therefore, carried out on animals, recording their responses to such outside influences as light, heat, and sound. It was found that the impulses are magnified one thousand times and are made to actuate a hand on a dial. A slowly-moving film photograph of the movements recorded on the dial. When the brain is at rest the fluctuations are small and regular and appear on the film as a perfectly even saw edge, but as soon as a question is fired at the patient the mental stimulus engendered by thought, the needle on the dial flings backward and forward and the film records rugged ranges of peaks and valleys, finally settling down to a straight line as the patient co-ordinates his thoughts and prepares to answer. The device is intended for use in the cure of mental ailments; when it is possible to classify by comparison with normal thought records, the abnormal brain processes of a mentally deranged person, doctors will more readily be able to apply corrective measures to unruly thoughts.

Timothy Seed Prices

Large Production This Year Has

Recently the Markets Division of the Seed Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has issued a report on the crop which indicates an abundant production of this seed in Canada in 1935. It would appear that there has been a surplus of 1,000,000 pounds of seed available for commerce as against five million pounds in 1934 and an annual consumption in recent years of 10,000,000 pounds. Owing to the surplus in 1935, Canada is now for the first time in history on an export basis in respect to this seed. In past years prices at Chicago plus freight and import charges were the basis of value in Canada, whereas this year domestic prices may be based on Chicago quotations less freight and export charges. As a result of this changed situation prices are now very low. At this time last year timothy seed was selling in Canada at fifteen to twenty cents per pound as against three to four and a half cents per pound at the present time. Surplus production this year resulted from a bumper crop of timothy seed of last year which stimulated production and the abnormally large crop was permitted farmers generally to have full delta for seed rather than cut for hay.

Can Now Enjoy Tallies

British Admiral Presented Picture Apparatus To Koper Hospital

Admiral Sir Philip V. C. C. Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet and an enthusiastic film fan, was told during his recent visit to Malta that the lepers never went to the movies because they were forbidden to leave their camp he presented a talking picture apparatus to the hospital. One of the first pictures shown was of the Jubilee in London. The lepers have recently been given a film of Admiral Fisher in the hospital.

In winter when there is little sunshine, choline liver oil contains cod, haddock feed oil at the rate of one to two pints to each hundred pounds of meat.

at Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg.

Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg

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year to any part of Canada
or Great Britain.
\$3.50 to the United States
E. S. Service A. Macklin
Proprietors

Thursday, Nov. 14th, 1935

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Kary,
of Calgary, November 10, 1935,
a daughter.

Mrs. W. Stothers, and Shirley,
went to Medicine Hat, returning
on Monday evening.

F. A. McRae, master-mechanic
at the local round-house,
accidentally had his face severely
scalded, last week.

D. Lush, left this morning on
a trip to Hilda and Seimler, for
relief purposes.

Gao. Durr, Jr., has been re-
instated on the local staff at the
C.P.R. roundhouse.

The dance held in the theatre
on Monday proved an enjoyable
event. The attendance was not
large, country roads have been
in bad condition for travel dur-
ing the past few weeks.

Two trucks went out from
town on Monday to break a
road through to Acadia Valley.
They broke the road through as
far as the Catholic church.
Since then the road from the
Valley to the church has been
broken.

Will He Never Learn

She. Why don't you like
girl?
He. "They're too biased."
She. "Biased?"
He. "Yes, bias this, and bias
that, until I'm broke."—The
Shoreline.

The Busy Bee

Pat was one day employed by
an old lady in the country. At
tea time, when the old lady was
serving the tea, she laid a small
morsel of honey on the plate.
"Begorra, ma'am," said Pat,
"I see you keep a bee."

United States

Wheat Purchases

The demand for Canadian
wheat in the United States is a
bright spot in the wheat picture.
Over 10,000,000 bushels
of Canadian wheat has crossed

Dr. A. K. McNeill

(Dr. D. N. MacCharles)

Physician and
Surgeon
Phone 44

Office - - - Centre Street

DENTIST

Dr. DOWLER

Thursdays and Fridays
Arriving on Wednesday night
Office: Royal Bank Building
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AT 12:00 PM.
Saturdays, Mondays and Tuesdays
Private on Wednesdays

-THE-

Empress Meat Market

We carry

Corn Beef, Sausages,
Burns' Shamrock
Brand Bacon
and

Fresh Meats and

Fish in Season.

Patronize Your Local Butcher

the line from August 1st to
date and it is obvious that high
grade wheat supplies are rapidly
diminishing in the United
States which leads to the sup-
position that importations from
Canada will continue on a com-
paratively extensive scale.

A considerable percentage of
the wheat going into the United
States is consigned to the
bonded mills and the flour made
therefrom will be exported, but
the bulk of the wheat is for
domestic consumption there.
The suggestion made earlier in
the year that the United States
would likely take 50,000,000
bushels of Canadian wheat is
likely to be realized unless steps
are taken by the United States
government to curtail the flow.
It is no secret that United States
farmers, especially those in the
surplus areas such as the
Pacific northwest, are not very
well pleased at seeing the con-
tinued imports of Canadian
wheat. They may start a drive
to curtail the flow, but this
would seriously inconvenience
the flour milling industry.

Appreciating Railroads

Vermonters learned from bitter
experience, following the
flood of 1927, what it means to
be without rail service. Al-
though the railroads did a re-
markable job of reconstruction,
it was some months before
rail service was restored com-
pletely. And when it was finally
restored, and the first trains
went over the line, there was a

celebration which rivalled that
held when the railroads were
first put into operation.

It is said that people never
really appreciate their blessings
until they are lost. Then the
lack of them effectively demon-
strates their value.

What Vermont found out
about the value of a rail
service during those days fol-
lowing the flood, the people of
a certain section have been
finding out recently. More than
a year and a half ago, the Om-
aha railroad abandoned its branch
line from Sioux City, Iowa,
to Wynot, Nebraska, a distance
of about fifty miles. The line
had been operated at a loss for
some time. Because of its prox-
imity to Sioux City, most of the
business which it would nor-
mally have carried was diverted
to trucks.

When the petition for aban-
donment was presented by the
railroad to the Interstate Com-
merce Commission, that body
granted a stay of one year to
determine whether or not the
people living in territory tri-
buted to the line wanted rail
road service or not. Apparently
they were not interested, so
at the end of the year, the
I.C.C. granted the petition of
the railroad and the tracks
were torn up.

Truckers assured the towns-
people and farmers that their
transportation needs would be
taken care of, pointing out
that the bulk of the transporta-
tion service was already in
their hands and they could eas-
ily handle what little remained.

Here is what happened. The
grain rate by rail to Sioux
City and the East was three
cents per hundred from the
farthest point on the line. Now
the rate is ten cents a bushel to
Sioux City. Coal was laid down
in the furthest town for twenty
cents a ton. At present truckers
are offering to deliver coal to
close in points at two dollars a
ton.

Farm values have depreciated
from 50 to 75 per cent. Some
farmers are fifty miles from a
railroad. Homes in the towns
erected at a cost of \$4000 are
begging for buyers at levels as
low as \$500 and there are no
buyers.

Lastly, the Omaha road paid
\$28,000 each year in taxes, and
this sum has been shifted over
to the remaining taxpayers.

From the Burlington (Vt.)
Free Press.

Earache

When we read Caesar, we
learn that, in his time, all Gaul
was divided into three parts.
It was read anatomy, we learn
that the ear is divided into
three parts: between the outer
ear and the inner ear, behind
the eardrum, is the middle ear.

The middle ear is a cavity
which has its only connection
with the outside world through
a narrow canal called the Eus-
tachian tube, which runs from
the middle ear to the back of
the throat.

There is no pain which is
more distressing than earache.
Earache is usually due to in-
flammation of the middle-
ear. Any inflammation of the
nose or throat, such as a com-

mon cold, may spread up the
Eustachian tube to the middle
ear. Where there is inflammation
there is swelling, so the mem-
brane which lines the middle
ear and the Eustachian
tube swells and, at the same
time, secretes an excessive
amount of mucus as a result
of the inflammation.

Following this, there is an
increase of pressure in the
middle ear because the Eusta-
chian tube is partially or com-
pletely blocked and so cannot
draw or ventilate the middle
ear. Pressure causes pain, and
this particular pain is earache.

To prevent earache, the nose
and throat must be kept healthy.
Diseased tonsils and adenoids
are often responsible for earache.
Children need to be
protected against colds, and if
a cold does occur, notwith-
standing precautions, proper

care is required to prevent the
spread of infection. Earaches
are danger signals because in-
formation of the middle ear
may lead to deafness, which is
serious enough, much more so,
however, in its immediate
danger is the spread of the in-
fection back to the mastoid.
The ear-drum which is left to
burst itself may be perma-
nently damaged.

Many children suffer from
repeated earaches for which no-
thing is done. Many a child is
allowed to go with running
ears untreated. Too often ear-
aches and running ears are apt
to be considered as of no real
importance. There remains the
old idea that children grow out
of such complaints. This is an
unfortunate error which has
caused many a child the serious
handicap of deafness which
could have been prevented by
proper treatment.

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